

Risk of HIV/AIDS Events in Patients at Dr. General Hospital Pirngadi Medan Period 2013-2017

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Abstract

HIV/AIDS is rapidly increasing in Indonesia and can cause death, especially in productive aged people. It is caused by the decrease in immune system due to the infection. The objective of the research was to analyze the risk factors for the incidence of HIV/AIDS in patients at Pirngadi Hospital, Medan, in period of 2013-2017. The research used case control design. The population was 939 data of HIV/AIDS inpatients in the period of 2013-2017. The number of samples (case and control) was in the ratio of 1:1 (115 cases and 115 controls) so that there were 230 samples all together. The data were gathered by analyzing secondary data from the VCT clinic and medical records of HIV/AIDS patients in the period of 2013-2017. The gathered data were analyzed by using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi square test, and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression analysis. The result of the research showed that there was the correlation of marital status ($p=0.004$; $OR=2.171$), free sex ($p=0.000$; $OR=3.218$), with the incidence of HIV/AIDS. There was no correlation of age ($p=0.377$; $OR=0.771$), with the incidence of HIV/AIDS. The variable which had the most dominant influence was using free sex ($p=0.000$; $OR=3.218$) it is recommended that the patient at Pirngadi Hospital, Medan, increases their attention and understanding as early as possible the risk factors of the incidence of HIV/AIDS so that it can be prevented

Keyword: Risk factor, HIV

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Introduction

HIV is a virus that attacks a human's immune system, AIDS is an immune syndrome by HIV infection. The course of this disease is very slow and the symptoms of AIDS have only just emerged after 10 years after the infection, even longer. (Widoyono, 2011). Viruses enter the human body by means of blood, semen and vaginal secretions. Most of them are some percent, such as 75% of the transmission is through sexual intercourse (Noviana, 2017)

The Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2017 and Disease Control and Environmental Health (P2PL) reported that HIV / AIDS cases continued to increase from 2011-2016, where in 2011 there were 21,031 cases, in 2012 there were 21,511 cases, in 2013 there were 29,037 cases, in 2014 there were 32,711 cases In 2015 there were 30,935 cases and in 2016 there were 41,250 cases and in 2017 there were 10,376 cases (Ministry of Health RI)

In the report of the Medan City General Hospital that is precisely at Dr. General Hospital There are cases of HIV / AIDS in the period 2013-2017 as many as 939 cases of hospitalization which in 2013 there were 156 cases, in 2014 there were 114 cases, in 2015 there were 285 cases, in 2016 there were 264 cases and in 2017 there were 129 (Medical Record Rs Pirngadi, 2017)

The world states that the many influences that cause HIV / AIDS are free sex, including multiple sexual partners, especially in heterosexual, homosexual couples, and the use of unsterile needles among drug users, transmission of HIV / AIDS mothers is positive to babies they conceive are popular in English terms "Mother to Child Transmission" (Ministry of PPPA, 2008)

Methods

The type of research used is quantitative analysis using secondary data sources from the medical record reports of patients treated at the 2013-2017 VCT clinic using a case control design. conducted retrospectively (Rianto, 2014)

Population data of respondents inpatients who suffer from HIV / AIDS in Dr. General Hospital Pirngadi Medan 2013-2017 period. The dependent variable in this study is HIV / AIDS. While the independent variables are age, free sex, injecting drugs (Sastroasmoro, 2014)

Results

Table 1. Effect of Age Factors on HIV / AIDS

	HIV/AIDS				X ² Sig-p	OR CI 95%
	Case		Control			
Age	N	%	N	%		
Young	80	69,6	86	74,8	0,779	0,771
Old	35	30,4	29	25,2	0,377	(0,432- 1,375)
Total	115	100,0	115	100,0		

The results of bivariate analysis between age and incidence of HIV / AIDS, obtained a value of value = 0.377 means that young age (12-35 years) has nothing to do with the incidence of HIV / AIDS, the value of OR = 0.771 means that the age of respondents 12-35 years is not a factor risk of HIV / AIDS at a 95% confidence level. The results of the bivariate test between age and incidence of HIV / AIDS So that the results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no significant effect between age on the incidence of HIV / AIDS with p value 0.771. Many HIV sufferers are experienced by young people because it is caused by several factors: young people are identical with the vibrant spirit so that they are encouraged to keep trying to find new things, the increase in young libido, and there are environmental factors. (Scorviani, 2016)

This is in line with Rokhmah's (2014) research which states that many residents who have premarital sex and are outside of marriage because of their daily mobilization. So it is very necessary to have reinforcement to hold fast to religion and remain loyal to each other's partners. Premarital sex can lead to the transmission of STDs and HIV / AIDS, pregnancy outside of marriage and unsafe abortion. In adolescents there is often misuse of drugs which is usually followed by extramarital sexual relations with multiple partners that increases the risk of contracting STDs and HIV / AIDS. In addition to environmental factors, researchers also assume that there may be media factors (mass media and electronic media).

Technological developments at the moment have explained a lot of negative things on various sites so that it affects the class of young people, including teenagers. Adolescent knowledge is lacking in the danger of free sex so many of them are encouraged to practice what they see in the media. The most common reason is to express affection, the most common place teenagers do this is a place of recreation, and at home when their parents are not at the house. Some teenagers have sexual relations with their boyfriends and also sex workers. (Public Health, 2012)

In the old age group, it is influential in the transmission of HIV / AIDS due to the burden of life and cracking of households or better known as broken home. This is confirmed in the study. According to Weitten and Liloyd, (2013), 36-65 old age is an age where you have to feel the happiness gained in your family, but that expectation is not obtained because at that age you feel the burden of life like a problem on a family like a husband having an affair behind his wife himself is looking for a woman who is more than his wife. Also because of the heavy workload, from that age an older person prefers to escape from the reality or stressful situation in the form of: apathy, lack of enthusiasm, feeling of helplessness, consuming alcohol, and illegal drugs

Table 2. Pengaruh Status Marital dengan Penyakit HIV/AIDS

Status of marriage	HIV/AIDS				X ² Sig-p	OR CI 95%
	Case		Control			
	N	%	N	%		
Not married	67	58,3	45	39,1	8,423	2,171
Married	48	41,7	70	60,9	0,004	(1,282-
Total	115	100,0	115	100,0		3,677)

The results of bivariate analysis between marital status with the incidence of HIV / AIDS, obtained p value = 0.004 means that marital status has something to do with the incidence of HIV / AIDS, OR = 2.171 means that marital status is a risk factor for HIV / AIDS at 95% confidence level. The results of the bivariate test between marital status with the incidence of HIV / AIDS

A person who does not have a partner will be more susceptible to hanging out freely changing partners so that it will increase the risk of HIV / AIDS. Many marital statuses are also just a designation. Because outside there are still many who are married looking for sexual satisfaction outside the home, thus increasing the case of HIV. The lack of faithfulness to partners greatly increases the risk of transmission of this disease. Besides that unsafe sexual behavior such as not using condoms during free sex such as free sex, homosexual sex is also very risky. (Pujia, 2013)

A study conducted by Jayanti (2008) which states that someone who has been exposed to HIV is those whose status is not married or unmarried. Married status is related to those who prefer to have free sex outside. This is in line with the results of a study conducted by Agustin (2016) which states that there is a relationship between marital status and the incidence of HIV / AIDS with OR 0.3 (95% CI 0.1-1).

But behind that, in this increasingly sophisticated era of globalization, there are also many negative impacts such as the spread of video that affects many children and adults who do not have a partner to jump into the world of free sex, regardless of the negative effects that will be obtained. Therefore, special supervision from parents is needed for children not to access negative and indecent sites, so they do not enter the world of free sex. (Hartawan, 2010)

The results of the bivariate analysis below between free sex and the incidence of HIV / AIDS, obtained p value = 0.004 means that as free as having an HIV / AIDS incidence, the value of OR = 2.171 means that free sex is a risk factor for HIV / AIDS at a 95% confidence level. The results of the bivariate test between free sex and the incidence of HIV / AIDS

Table 3. Effect of free sex with HIV / AIDS

Freeb sex	HIV/AIDS				X ² Sig-p	OR CI 95%
	Case		Control			
	N	%	N	%		
Done	43	37,4	18	15,7	13,944	3,218
Not done	72	62,6	97	84,3	0,000	(1,716-
Total	115	100,0	115	100,0		6,037)

times suffering from HIV / AIDS compared to respondents who did not have free sex. The results of multivariate analysis also showed that free sex had a significant effect on the incidence of HIV / AIDS (OR = 3.438 95% CI 1.710-6.916) meaning that respondents who had free sex had a risk of 3.438 times suffering from HIV / AIDS compared to respondents who did not have free sex. However, for someone who does not have free sex it is also possible to suffer from HIV / AIDS due to being hit by a razor, being hit by a needle in a health service (Laureiro, 2016)

Parental supervision is an important factor that influences adolescent sexual behavior. In adolescents who are monitored by their parents will delay and even avoid sexual intercourse while in unattended adolescents parents will have sexual intercourse first at an earlier age. From the United States National Adolescent Health Study conducted by Esther Wilder from Lehman College in New York and Toni Terling Watt from Southwest Texas State University (2010), more than 50 percent of teenagers whose parents smoked were found to have had sexual experience since the age of 15. Teenagers whose parents are involved in dangerous behavior for health, such as smoking, generally have very active sexual behavior, from a very young age. In addition to mimicking their parents' smoking behavior, children also drink alcohol, have sex, use narcotics or anything commonly used by their peers. In addition, they are also more prone to crime.

Cover This study characteristics of age respondents, no significant relationship was found to the incidence of HIV / AIDS. There is a significant relationship between marital status against the incidence of HIV / AIDS, respondents who have used injecting drugs estimate the risk of 5.548 times higher for HIV/AIDS compared with those who have never used injecting drugs. There is a significant relationship between free sex and the incidence of HIV / AIDS, higher respondents who have free sex estimate the risk of 3,438 times will suffer from HIV/AIDS compared with those who do not have free sex.

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